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Cholera in the provinces:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cebu.....	9	6
Oriental Negros.....	10	9
Total.....	19	15

Consular bills of health issued as follows:

May 16, the United States Army transport *Kilpatrick*, with 160 crew and 803 passengers, granted a bill of health for New York. Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected. Cargo either disinfected or passed after inspection. Vessel partially disinfected. All persons on board inspected at Mariveles Quarantine Station prior to sailing. May 17, the British steamship *Taiyuan*, with 74 crew and 80 passengers, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga, granted a supplemental bill of health. May 19, the British steamship *Stettin*, with 57 crew, en route from Singapore to Zamboanga, granted a supplemental bill of health.

RUSSIA.

Report from Libau—Increase of cholera at St. Petersburg—Smallpox—Examination of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forest reports, June 18:

There is a considerable increase in the number of cases of cholera in St. Petersburg. From June 14 to 17 there occurred 106 cases, with 24 deaths, the greatest number occurring June 17, with 24 cases and 8 deaths.

Cholera is also present in the government of St. Petersburg. From June 10 to 14 there occurred 9 cases, with 4 deaths. Cholera reported to be present in Kronstadt.

At Libau, week ended June 13, there occurred 1 case of smallpox.

For steamship *Estonia*, sailing June 18, I have examined 813 emigrants, of whom about 700 will sail; 140 pieces of baggage have been disinfected.

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Report from Castries—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, June 15:

Week ended June 12. Sanitary condition of port and vicinity good. No quarantinable diseases present.

VENEZUELA.

Report from Caracas—Summary of plague—Measures for rat destruction and general sanitation—Decree relative to sanitary defense of Caracas.

The following is received from Minister Russell, under date of June 13:

Since the outbreak of bubonic plague in Caracas there have been to date 10 cases, with a total of 4 deaths, officially reported. Two

foci of infection have been declared, and although no official report of rat examination has been published, it is understood that there is a general infection of rats in the city. No human cases have been reported from La Guaira, but the secretary of the health commission on a visit of inspection to that port discovered general infection among rats. The Government is keeping up and increasing active measures for rat extermination and general sanitation. Rat-killing squads have been appointed for each parish of the city, and a daily house-to-house inspection is made by the sanitary inspectors.

A general ordinance for the protection of Caracas against the plague has been issued.

[Inclosure—Translation—Forwarded.]

PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMISSION—GENERAL ORDINANCE FOR THE DEFENSE OF CARACAS
AGAINST PLAGUE.

I.—*Sanitary organization of the city.*

ARTICLE 1. In each parish there shall be a physician named by the public health commission as health officer.

ART. 2. The health officers shall be responsible for the sanitation of their respective parishes.

ART. 3. Each health officer shall have at his disposition 2 sanitary inspectors, 2 foremen, 2 squads of 10 men each; sufficient quantity of traps, arsenic, or phosphorous paste, rats' bait, sulphur, insect powder, bichloride of mercury, and other antiseptic and disinfecting substances.

ART. 4. The duties of the health officers are: (a) To carry out the orders received; (b) to give a daily account of work, occurrences, and important measures to the public hygiene commission; (c) to inspect all corpses before interment to prove whether or not death was caused by the plague; in suspicious cases to make bacteriological examination of the blood and tissues of the corpse; (d) to make practicable isolation and sanitation where there have been human cases of plague or infection of rats.

ART. 5. The health officers shall be under the direction of the director of hygiene, who is responsible for the fulfillment of their duties, making full report to the public hygiene commission.

ART. 6. The duties of sanitary inspectors are: (a) To carry out and have carried out the orders of the health officers; (b) to inspect the houses in their parish to insure the fulfillment of the sanitary regulations of the public hygiene commission; (c) to direct the work of the squads looking to the direct destruction of rats and the breaking up of their breeding places and the sanitation of houses.

ART. 7. The duties of foremen and of their gangs are: (a) To set traps and bait for rats and afterwards to kill the rats; (b) to break up their breeding places by setting poison and by stopping them up; (c) to sanitize infected houses and foci of infected rats.

II.—*Measures in regard to garbage.*

ART. 8. Householders must allow the health inspectors to enter their houses in order to carry out sanitary regulations.

ART. 9. Every house must have metallic deposits with metal tops for holding all sorts of garbage, scraps and residue of all kinds, pieces of bread, and everything left over from meals, vegetable skins and greens, kitchen refuse, etc., for holding the water used in cooking meat, scrubbing, and such foods as the remains of coffee, milk, soup, etc., for the common garbage of the house.

ART. 10. The contents of these deposits shall be given to the carter for destruction by fire or other means.

The liquid food deposit, by reason of its size and the frequency with which it is filled, may be emptied into the sink, contents being previously poisoned.

ART. 11. The chicken yards of houses must be fenced in and have rat-proof floors; they must have deposits for the chicken food, and these must be covered at night. If these conditions are not fulfilled, chicken yards will not be permitted.

ART. 12. No food residue shall be thrown on the floor; this is most important and a thing the health inspectors will inspect, and all transgressing the present article will be fined or arrested.

ART. 13. All foods and provisions must be kept in rat-proof places; such as metal cans and screened closets; the storerooms and pantry must be inaccessible to rats.

III.—*Protection of dwellings.*

ART. 14. The fruit trees of the houses must be made inaccessible to rats. To this end the trunk or branches are to be incased with tin sheeting to the extent of no less than half a meter or by placing metal funnels on them; removing the branches near the walls or eaves; if this is not done, the trees must be cut down.

ART. 15. Householders are obliged to give entrance to employees specially charged with closing up rat holes and placing poison; and they shall keep the floors of their houses clean and solid, stopping all crevices that may give access to rodents or rats.

ART. 16. All places in the house communicating with drains or sewers shall be provided with deodorizers.

ART. 17. The walls of the houses must be plain and neat; those of the yard must be plastered.

IV.—*Direct destruction of rats.*

ART. 18. In accordance with the size of the house there shall be one or more traps for rats and others for mice always in use with suitable bait; the rats must be drowned in water with sublimate and their bodies burned. It is better to give them to the carters in charge of this work.

ART. 19. The water-closets must be most carefully seen to, for they are the breeding places of rats; dry water-closets must be closed whenever it may be possible, or hygienically constructed according to the model approved by the public hygiene commission.

ART. 20. The special work of one of the squads of the parish will be the destruction of rat burrows, in all places not within the reach of private individuals, outside of the dwelling, but within the houses, such as yards, patios, etc., and the house drains.

V.—*Sanitation and isolation of foci of human plague or of rodents.*

ART. 21. In order to determine the existence of foci of plague there are 3 sources of information: (a) Medical declaration; (b) the inspection of the health officer, who will have to give all permits for burial, after making the inspection; and (c) bacteriological verification of the rats, which must be sent, suitably labeled, to the bacteriological laboratory.

ART. 22. Sanitary inspection will be accomplished in the following manner by health inspectors: They shall announce in appropriate bulletins the number of the house and the street and the persons residing therein; they shall state the sanitary conditions and prior sicknesses and deaths for 6 months up to the date of inspection, and determine if the regulations of this ordinance and the regulations of the hygiene commission are exactly fulfilled in respect to the destruction of rodents and their like,

ART. 23. The sanitary inspection of stables, meat houses, grocery stores, warehouses, wine vaults, bottling establishments, candy shops, soap factories, bakeries, lodging houses, eating houses, hotels, etc., and other places where foods are stored or sold, shall be extremely careful.

ART. 24. The plague stricken shall be removed to hospital, with the exception of those who, in the opinion of the health officer and with the approval of the public hygiene commission, in accordance with the report of the director of hygiene, may guarantee in an effective manner the certainty of isolation in their home. In these cases special measures looking to making the house rat proof will be dictated, as expressed in the following article.

ART. 25. Houses where a case of plague occurs or where there are infected rats must be disinfected in order to destroy the superficial bacteria, and above all to destroy the fleas and other kinds of biting insects. After duly sealing the dwelling, sulphur is to be burned in a proportion of 2,500 grams per 30 cubic meters, leaving it exposed to these vapors for a period of no less than 12 hours. No other fumigation must be used but burnt sulphur, as it is that which destroys the flea. The bed clothing, soiled cloths, and clothing infected by the patient must be burned. The floors shall be washed with a strong solution of sublimate. The patios and yards shall be sprinkled with a strong solution of carbolic acid, lisol, or sulphate of copper. The entire house shall be made rat proof, the greatest rigor being used in carrying out the sanitary measures indicated in the foregoing articles. If, after having taken the precautions indicated, and the inhabitants of the house who must remain under observation having been inoculated with Yersin serum, another case of plague occurs, it will be necessary to take up the wooden floors of the house and remove the flat ceilings. If again more cases of plague are reported, the house will have to be burned as a last resort.

The requirements of this article will be carried out under the direction of the chief of disinfection, accompanied by the health officer of the parish.

VI.—*General measures referring especially to certain public buildings, large sewers, and drains.*

ART. 26. The principal market and the square it comprises and the slaughter house shall have a sanitary organization similar to that of the parishes and with equal functions and attributes.

ART. 27. The gulleys crossing the city must be constantly cleaned, garbage found in them burned, and the mountain sides previously cleaned and grubbed must be burned over. The food and fruit trees encountered will be destroyed; if they are private property they will be cut down when not protected by the owners in the way indicated in this ordinance.

ART. 28. There shall exist an organization of sanitation with an inspector of work, one foreman, and a squad for each large ravine crossing the city, with the duties of sanitation and rat extermination outlined in this ordinance. The principal occupation of this squad will be to catch rats, place poison, destroy rat nests, and poison rats by means of lethal fumes.

ART. 29. The sewers shall be suitably repaired and cleaned so as not to give shelter to rats. All sewer connections with houses and streets shall be covered with metallic or disinfecting fabric. Those well arched shall be suitably fumigated with poisonous fumes to destroy rats; the open drains and small sewers shall be subjected to the same measures of sanitation as the large ravines into which they discharge and shall be cared for by the corresponding squads.

ART. 30. By means of special ordinances this commission will regulate the régime of food establishments, lodging houses, bakeries, restaurants, soap factories, and other establishments of industry, the sanitary condition of which might be a menace to the public health.

Caracas, June 5, 1909.

(Signed) P. ACOSTA ORTIZ,
President of the Commission.

Approved.

AQUILES ITURBE, *Governor.*

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

ALGERIA—*Algiers*.—Month of May, 1909. Estimated population, 155,000. Total number of deaths, 339, including enteric fever 1, smallpox 7, typhus fever 29, diphtheria 1, and 78 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRALIA—*State of Victoria*.—Quarter ended March 31, 1909. Total number of deaths, 3,580, including tuberculosis 270, cancer 253, enteric fever 61, diphtheria 7, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, and 39 from whooping cough.

Melbourne.—Quarter ended March 31, 1909. Total number of deaths, 1,702, including tuberculosis 136, cancer 147, enteric fever 22, diphtheria 4, measles 2, and 1 from scarlet fever.

The State of South Australia, including the city of Adelaide.—Four weeks ended May 1, 1909. Estimated population: State, 394,692; city, 40,185. Total number of deaths, 283, including enteric fever 2, diphtheria 6, plague 2, and 30 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 26, scarlet fever 25, diphtheria 90, and tuberculosis 39.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Brunn*.—Month of April, 1909. Estimated population, 108,944. Total number of deaths 272, including tuberculosis 50, diphtheria 2, whooping cough 2, scarlet fever 1, and 11 from measles.

AZORES—*St. Michaels*.—Month of April, 1909. Estimated population, 131,183. Total number of deaths, 243, including measles 1, whooping cough 12, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis.